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IMPEACHMENT AS A FAMILY FEUD.

The apathy of the people about impeachment has been variously the pretext for comment by writers whom the incidents of the subject have attracted more than the subject itself. This indifference arises from a contempt for the character of the prosecutors and their charges; the conviction of the partisan prejudice of the Senatorial tribunal and the indisposition of the sovereigns to become excited over a shameful washing of the private linen in public by the wrangling members of a Radical administration. The *Tribune* declares the "Democratic party have given up the President in advance." The Democratic party cannot "give up" a cause which they have never taken up with them. Impeachment is a quarrel by and within the Republican party. A President elected by Republican votes is impeached for violation of a Republican law, in the attempted removal of a Republican officer. He is impeached by Republican Representatives, prosecuted by Republican Managers, mainly defended by Republican counsel, and, if deposed, will be removed by Republican votes, as well as succeeded by a Republican Senator.

The Republican cast of Mr. Johnson's administration can be determined from the agents he has appointed to carry out his acts. Our revenue service at home and our diplomatic appointees abroad fail to reveal in any prominent positions, if any position at all, other than Republican incumbents.

At London, Pekin, Berlin, Paris, Lisbon, St. Petersburg, the Hague, and elsewhere at lesser places, the policy of the administration has sent the proteges or continued the appointees of the late Mr. Lincoln, "the very cabinet of the President does not contain a statesman who did not ardently support the Republican party at the last Presidential election and as ardently oppose the candidates and the platform of the Democratic party who are now gratuitously charged with deserting a cause they have never made their own."

The real position of the Democratic party in this impeachment business is entirely definable, and their present attitude consists thoroughly with their traditions and their history. An illustration will bring the matter into plain light at once. If a husband and his wife have a bitter quarrel, in which the latter is unjustly treated, that is no reason why every man who chivalrously espouses her cause should be compelled to espouse the woman too, as a consequence. Her advocates and herself would be led to exclaim, even with no Utah recollections of Artemus Ward, "This is too much!" Every redresser of injured innocence could as logically be held accountable for the facts which brought the innocence into injury. Such a course would make champions chary, to say the least.

The President is accountable to the Senate. No demonstration outside that body can help him. Only such few Democrats as are in the Senate can be of direct assistance to the arraigned Executive. While the action of these Democrats is unequivocal, the reasons of that action must not be confounded. They behold a Republican President tried before them and their preponderating Republican colleagues and his conviction, and the Republican charges on which this conviction is sought, they strenuously oppose. But they do not oppose these issues because their Republican colleagues support them, nor do they advocate the President's cause because he heads a section of the warring Republican forces. Party feeling has no place in their action, cause no party success is dependent on any result which the case may produce. The Democratic Senators

have received, and in the event of the President's acquittal will receive, quite as little from Mr. Johnson as they could reasonably expect from Mr. Wade. They rise to the plane of perfect impartiality where the air of influence is too rare to be breathed.

The support of the President is intrinsically the support of the Constitution struck at through him. It is the advocacy of the equality of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, whereof the integrity of the executive department is menaced in the person of the ruler now discharging its duties. Thus the support of the President is simply the support of the system of Government of which the President is a constitutional element, indeed it is the Presidency and not the President that claims and receives their defence. Thus, on grounds of duty and of statesmanship, no resource is allowed the Democratic party but to stand up for the executive office in its rights under the Constitution which are assailed by this impeachment. To be sure, they show wise foreknowledge of the future in avoiding the infamy which will attach to every man actively and affirmatively connected with this prosecution. To be sure, they show magnanimity in their efforts to shield a political adversary from his furious foes, who are of his own household. But these creditable attributes only incidentally grow out of the case, and pertain more to the character of the defenders than they do to the direct issues of the controversy.

Hence, as the Democratic party did not make or minister to this Republican quarrel which has culminated in a Republican impeachment of a Republican President, the degree of unconcern with which the formal progress of the Republican fight is pursued should not be wondered at. Gentlemen of the Republican Unhappy Family, we are able to appreciate your anxiety. It is as raging as your intentions are prescribed. Your purpose is to change one President for another *ad interim*. Our resolution is not to be troubled by your domestic dissensions, but to elect a President of our own for the full term, after the botch-work you have designed shall have passed into the calm infancy of history along with the kindred conspiracies against the rights of peoples. You will do well to work while it is yet day.

New York World.

THE NEW OFFICERS

Gen. Canby has issued an order in which is embodied a full list of the Federal, State and County officers recently elected. We copy the following for the information of the public:

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the General assembly of the State elected thereunder "shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof (the Constitution) by the United States, if it fall not on Sunday; but if it should so fall, then on the next day thereafter." (Article II, Section 29.)

The officers of the Executive Department of the State, "first elected, shall assume their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article III, Section 1.)

The term of office of all officers of the Judicial Department "shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article IV, Section 32.)

The county officers provided for and elected "shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States." (Article VII, Section 10.)

But in order that there may be no confusion, delay, or failure in the administration of justice or other governmental functions, and to ensure the safety of public property, the Solicitors of Judicial Circuits, clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners and other executive officers charged with active administration duties, or with the care of public records, or with the custody of public moneys or public property, will not be relieved from responsibility for the due discharge of the duties of their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

It is made the duty of Commanders of Posts, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to see that the officers elect who are able to qualify under the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State, and

have so qualified, are duly installed in the offices to which they have been elected and as above proscribed.

Under the requirements of the ninth Section of the law of March, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," the officers elect, both of the legislative and executive departments, will, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, "prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes." This oath will be taken in duplicate; one to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarters.

If any of the State officers elected under the new Constitution are disqualified by the third Section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article XIV, or are unable to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, they will not be allowed to discharge any official functions until the disability has been removed by the Congress of the United States, or unless the oath of office required by the ninth Section shall have become inoperative by the fact that the people of the State have been declared by law to be entitled to no representation in the Congress of the United States.—*Wilmington Star*.

A FIELD OF BLOOD.

The soil of Bladensburg, Maryland, has a bloody record. It has been the scene of many a refined murder in days past. One who visits the place now will find the field green with verdure, which a few years since was trampled by the feet of men in deadly hostility. Here, on a beautiful grass-plot, surrounded by trees, forms made after the image of God came to insult nature and defy heaven.

In 1814, Edward Hopkins was killed in a duel. This seems to have been the first of these fashionable murders on this duelling ground.

In 1819, A. T. Mason, a United States Senator from Virginia, fought with his sister's husband, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting; and thought there was no necessity for it; but Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets loaded with buckshot; and so near together that they would touch heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty, who had his collar-bone broken, still lives with Mason's sister in Georgetown. His hair turned white so soon after the fight as to cause comment. He has since been solicited to act as second in a duel, but refused, in accordance with a pledge made to his wife, soon after killing her brother.

In 1820, Commodore Decatur was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron. At the first fire, both fell forward, and lay with their heads within ten feet of each other; and as each supposed himself mortally wounded, each fully and freely forgave the other, still lying on the ground. Decatur expired in a few days, but Barron eventually recovered.

In 1833, two strangers, named Lega and Segal, appeared here, fought and Segal was instantly killed. The neighbors only learned his much of their names from the marks on the gloves on the ground. Lega was not hurt.

In 1823, Midshipman Loke was killed here in a duel with a clerk of the Treasury Department, named Gibson. The latter was not hurt.

In 1826, Henry Clay fought his second duel with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die, if at all, on Virginia soil. The latter received Clay's shot, and then fired his pistol in the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call the evening before on Mrs. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of her child and the repose of the mother.—Randolph quickly replied, "I shall do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother." Gen. Jessup was Clay's second.—When Randolph fired he remarked, "I do not shoot at you, Mr. Clay," and, extending his hand, advanced toward Clay, who rushed to meet him. Randolph showed Clay, where the ball struck his coat, and said facetiously, "Mr. Clay, you owe me

a coat." "Thank God, the debt is no greater." They were friends ever that.

In 1832, Martin was killed here by Carr. Their first names are not remembered. They were from the South.

In 1833, Mr. Key, (son of Frank Key and brother of Barton Key, of Sickles notoriety,) met Mr. Sherbon, and Sherbon said, "Mr. Key, I have no desire to kill you." "No matter," said Key, "I came to kill you."

"Very well then," said Sherbon, "I will now kill you;" and he did.

In 1845, a lawyer named Jones fought with and killed a Dr. Johnson.

In 1851, R. A. Hoole and A. J. Dallas had a hostile meeting here. Dallas was shot in the shoulder, but recovered.

In 1852, Daniels and Johnson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set-to here, which terminated in coffee.

In 1852, Davis and Ridgway fought here. Ridgway allowed his antagonist to fire without returning the shot.

THE "SEVEN STARS."—Will the Radicals read out the immortal "seven" who so nobly repudiated the idea that the public will, as proclaimed by the Radical party, was the law of the land; that it supplanted the Constitution—was the guide of senators under oath to try the President—and demanded that they should convict him regardless of their oaths and the law and the evidence? We do not believe they will. They cannot, in the close division of parties, afford to give up such men as Fessenden and Trumbull, the ablest of their leaders. The vituperation and insults to which these independent gentlemen have been subjected may put them in a frame of mind that will require a little coquetting to bring them into full communion with the dominant party; but we have seen so much of quarrelling and making up, and of parties for mutual benefits or gains that we do not see that anybody need be surprised—nobody is shocked now-a-days—at the entire restoration of "amity and commerce" between the recent Radical beligerents.

We mean, however, to say nothing reflecting upon the "seven." They have behaved like men—and able, independent men at that. But the vulgar unscrupulous partisans will have to make all the concessions. The "seven" occupy lofty ground. They are the conquerors, and may dictate terms.

The *Tribune* has been all along—and, we believe, is now—the true organ of the radical party. That paper has exactly reflected the Radical tactics on impeachment. The *Tribune* was against impeachment when the Radical Congress was, and in favor of it when that Congress turned about and demanded the eviction of the President. So was that paper compliant when it was found that for the want of grounds for impeachment it was necessary to carry it by exciting the public mind, intimidating the doubtful senators, and driving them by clamor and threat to vote for conviction. The *Tribune* declared that impeachment could fail only through "bribery!" that to give "him (A. J.) the triumph of an acquittal would be to commit an act of treason only equalled by that of Benedict Arnold;" that "impeachment or infamy" was "the only alternative of history, and senators must meet it!" that "we have had Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, Jefferson Davis, and now we have James W. Grimes." * * * Make "him an example to renegades in all 'time to come,'" &c. Grimes had just made his speech, and Greeley inserted a skewer into him, and held him up in the hope of frightening some of the other doubtful senators into withdrawing and leaving him alone inside the Radical fort to be hung! This was cunning.

A sincere and honest gentleman would suppose that, after such as this—which is but a sample of an ocean of such vituperation—no Radical who voted to acquit Mr. Johnson could by possibility ever be treated with respect or credited for a single honest intention by the *Tribune*. Yet we find that paper declaring, immediately after the vote upon the eleventh article: "Of course nobody imagines that such men as Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull, and Van Winkle voted otherwise than 'they believed just.'" And the *Tribune* but reflects the sentiments of its

party in this. All the clamor and abuse was for effect; and the trial being over, the desire is to avoid serious party injury by losing able men. Fowler, Ross, and Henderson are not included in the *Tribune's* exculpatory *amende*; but that is not important. They will be let alone.

Forney and one or two more will continue their fuss and blackguardism; but they will not be regarded. Like foolish hounds that have gone on the wrong scent, they will be left to come back when they are tired of running and howling alone.

Richmond Dispatch.

A THIRD POLITICAL PARTY PROPOSED.—The most astounding political intrigue ever known to the politics of this country is now on foot among the prominent politicians and office-holders in this city and elsewhere. The chief movers in it are Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, after acquittal, and Chief Justice Chase. The object is the formation of a third party, and the defeat of Gen. Grant if nominated at Chicago. On Thursday last, ex-governor Pratt, of Maryland, said that acquittal would follow, and before the week was out the country would be astonished by an entire change of Cabinet. It has since transpired that the President has agreed to send in a new Cabinet of Republicans immediately after acquittal, and to adopt and strictly carry out the reconstruction measures of Congress. Senator Henderson last night stated this agreement to be a fact, and it is believed by shrewd judges to be one of the principal elements whereby sufficient strength and power may be given to Mr. Chase's party to make it formidable, and to throw the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, if not to elect its candidate before the people. This movement expects to be able to defeat Gen. Grant by arraying itself against the extreme Radical element in the Republican party, which it is believed, will be his main support. The proposition that the President shall abandon his opposition to Congress is intended to neutralize the power of that body. One thing is certain, the Chief Justice is still a candidate for the Presidency; any one who doubts this deserves a straight jacket.

N. Y. Times Washington Letter.

THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTION.—A singular fact of the political occurrences of the day is that the Legislature of New York has adjourned without providing for submitting the Constitution recently framed by a convention of the people of that State to the popular vote. A bill for the purpose passed the lower House, but the Senate, with a Radical majority, tabled it. So that after six months of labor upon a Constitution it is left like a vessel ready to be launched upon the stocks, there to rot.

The leading Radical paper of Albany states that the Senate failed to submit it to the people because of the apprehension that it might embarrass the issues of the Presidential election. It proposes negro suffrage, and although it was intended to put that question separately to the people, the Radical party at the North are getting so much afraid of agitating it, that they desire to avoid it, at least until the Presidential election is over. The Republicans of New York who opposed the vote on the Constitution at this time, admitted that if pressed now it would lose the Republican party fifty thousand votes. So that no matter how important the new Constitution may be, and although Governor Wells assumes that the Almighty is fighting on the side of negro suffrage, they must, in New York, give way to party expediency. Well, since the peace and prosperity of the nation are considered by the Radical leaders of less importance than the interests of the Radical party and their own claims for office and emolument, we cannot see why the New York Constitution may not be made to wait a little. Indeed, Constitutions are of no consequence at the North; with negro suffrage, they are only fit for Southern people!—*Richmond Dispatch*.

A Friend who passed through portions of Albemarle, Augusta, and Rockbridge within a few days represents the wheat as looking exceedingly well and promising in those counties. Lynchburg Virginian.

A private letter from New Orleans, dated April 25, is published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which mentions that a gentleman in Mississippi, owning three plantations, with twelve hundred acres in cotton, has at work on two of them about one hundred hands, convicts from the penitentiary, which is over-crowded. Permission was given the planter to inspect the prison records, and select the hands, and the writer says: "One guard is detailed to six hands, and there are sergeants in command, all provided with food and rations, and the planter to give two suits of clothes to the hands, who are delighted with the change, and are working well, commencing at 6 A. M. and stopping at 6 P. M. On these plantations no other hands are employed. Other plantations may have laborers of the same class."

UNIQUE SAYINGS.—Idleness buries a man alive.

The language of the sole—creaking boots.

In prosperity we need moderation; in adversity, patience.

He who has good health is a rich man and rarely knows it.

A great mind will be easy in prosperity and quiet in adversity.

The oldest business in the world—the nursery business.

What kind of a face should an auctioneer have? One that is forbidding.

He who asks no questions is queer, but he who asks many questions is the queerest.

Much ado about nothing—the parting of two young ladies.

Who aims at excellence is above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity, will fall short of it.

Presence of mind is doubtless good in very many cases, but in nearly all of them absence of body would be decidedly better.

"A young lady, noted for her affected manners, recently entered the show room of a fashionable milliner, whom her family were acquainted, for the purpose of making some trifling purchases. On being asked how her mother was, she replied—

"She is not very well."

"Ah! what is the matter with her?"

"She fell down stairs and hurt her courtesy-bender."

"Her what?"

"Her courtesy-bender."

"Courtesy-bender! What is that?"

"Inquired the milliner."

"Why, her knee," was the reply.

During the late war, coffee, sugar and flour were things of the past in Southern Texas. A soldier stayed all night at a house on the Nueces, and finding a large hard biscuit in his haversack, he gave it to a little, four year old boy playing before the door. Half an hour afterwards he saw the boy with the biscuit on the ground and a coal of fire upon it.

"What are you doing that for, sonny?" he inquired.

"Trying to make the plaguy thing poke its head out."

Southern Home Journal.

A REBUFF.—A white Radical, while discussing with a negro the necessity of voting for white men in preference to their dusky brethren, was somewhat "set back" by the negro asking him what interest he had in Virginia.

The Radical replied: "Oh! I married here."

"Negro: "You did? Well, I was here first, and Ize gwine to vote for Bayne certain; and if you folks at de Norf don't like de nigger, what de debbil does you come here for?"

Norfolk Virginian.

BULLY BUTLER.—When before the Managers the other day, Hon. D. W. Voorhees gave the bullying Manager to understand that he should hold him to a strict personal responsibility for any offensive or impertinent conduct; and the result was Mr. Butler very soon relieved himself of Mr. Voorhees's presence.

Baltimore Gazette.

We will do Mr. Stanton the justice to say that his letter of resignation is believed to be in the hands of one of his friends, who is instructed to present it as soon as there shall be final action of acquittal of the President under the impeachment charges.

National Intelligencer, 20th.